Report on the Current Situation and Needs in Data Collection, Entry, and Management Systems of First 5 County Programs

Submitted to:
Vonnie Madigan, Contract Manager
First 5 California
2389 Gateway Oaks Drive, Suite 260
Sacramento, CA 95833

Submitted by:
WestEd Evaluation Research Program
4665 Lampson Avenue
Los Alamitos, CA 90720

Date: March 3, 2011

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Introduction

In November 2010, First 5 California and First 5 Association of California collaborated with WestEd to develop and administer a web-based survey to examine the current state of data collection, entry, and management systems being utilized by the First 5 county programs. First 5 California will use the results of the survey to support the design of a new system called Practice, Research, & Outcomes 0–5 (PROoF). The PROoF initiative was launched in response to recommendations made by the Evaluation Framework Workgroup, which included representatives of county commissions and state commission staff and was charged with developing an updated framework that could meet the evolving reporting and evaluation needs of both the State Commission and County Commissions.

This initiative directly addresses the Strategic Plan adopted by the California First 5 Commission, particularly Strategy 4.1, which focuses on the creation of a comprehensive data system to support decision-making. In addition to questions on the data collection, entry, and management systems, the survey focused on the perceived benefits and anticipated changes to the county data management systems, as well as measurement tools and instruments that each First 5 county program uses to collect data to monitor and evaluate its programs.

The Survey

As a requirement of their funding, First 5 county programs submit annual evaluation reports that document the impact of their implemented programs and services on children from ages 0 to 5 and their families, as well as on program providers. All First 5 county programs are required to focus on four target areas (family functioning, child health, child development, and systems of care); each county implements specific programs (such as parent education, provider training, dental health and screening, and/or home visits) based on the needs of its community. Consequently, there are variations in the types of measurement tools and instruments that First 5 county programs use to monitor program implementation and evaluate outcomes. In addition, the size and location of counties affect the numbers and types of clients they serve, as well as the data management systems used to store data and generate reports at the local and state levels.

The survey comprised eight questions about data collection, entry, storage, and management, with a focus on the types of measurement tools and instruments that First 5 county programs use as part of their data collection. Each question included a number of response options plus an open-ended response option labeled "Other (please specify)." Three of the eight questions allowed for a single response and the open-ended option. The remaining five questions allowed for multiple responses, including the open-ended response option. Additionally, the respondent's name and county and his or her permission for a follow-up telephone call were requested. WestEd then compiled and analyzed the quantitative and qualitative data in the survey by examining the frequencies and trends that are presented in this report.

The Sample

The online survey was administered to a list of contacts using email addresses provided by First 5 California. In a number of instances, multiple contacts were listed for a county, thereby allowing for multiple responses per county. The online survey respondents consisted of First 5 county program staff and/or First-5 contracted evaluators. Follow-up, reminder emails were sent and the deadline for survey completion was extended to increase the response rate to the online survey. Forty-seven of 58 counties completed the survey for a response rate of 81.0%. Three counties submitted two responses each, while a fourth county submitted three responses. In each instance of multiple submissions, responses were combined into a single, unified county response. Contact information for individuals who completed the surveys was recorded. The counties that responded were representative of California counties based on the First 5 Association of California regions[1] (see Exhibit 1).

As indicated in Exhibit 1, response rates by region ranged from 55.5% to 100%. All counties in the Bay Area and Southern California regions completed the survey. Nine of the 11 counties in the Northeast region (81.8%), six of the eight counties in the Central region (75.0%), and seven of the ten counties in the Northwest region (70.0%) submitted responses. The response rate was lowest for the Sacramento region, in which five of the nine counties submitted responses (55.5%).

[1] http://www.f5ac.org/committeelist.asp

Exhibit 1. Distribution of Respondents within the Six Regions

Regions	Number of Counties	Number of Respondent Counties
Bay Area: Alameda, Contra Costa, Marin, Monterey, Napa, San Benito, San Francisco, San Mateo, Santa Clara, Santa Cruz, Solano, Sonoma	12	12
Central: Fresno, Kern, Kings, Madera, Mariposa, Merced, San Luis Obispo, Tulare	8	6
Northeast: Alpine, Amador, Butte, Calaveras, Inyo, Lassen, Mono, Nevada, Plumas, Sierra, Tuolumne	11	9
Northwest: Del Norte, Glenn, Humboldt, Lake, Mendocino, Modoc, Shasta, Siskiyou, Tehama, Trinity	10	7
Sacramento: Colusa, El Dorado, Placer, Sacramento, San Joaquin, Stanislaus, Sutter, Yolo, Yuba	9	5
Southern California: Imperial, Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego, Santa Barbara, Ventura	8	8
TOTAL	**58**	**47**

Findings

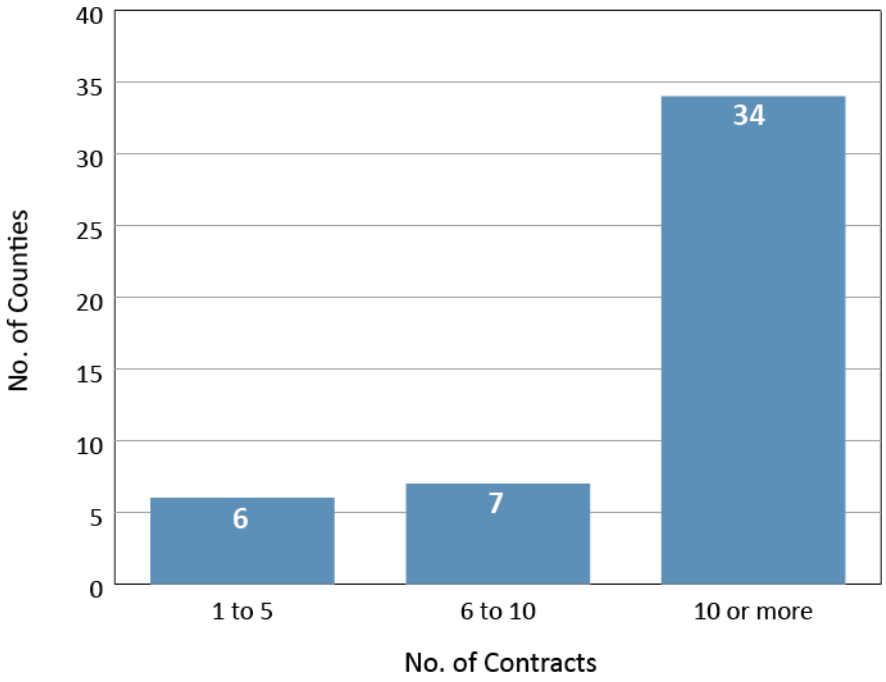
In this section, WestEd presents the survey findings for 47 of 58 First 5 county programs by the following topics:

- *Estimated numbers of contracts the county commissions administered for fiscal year 2010–2011*
- *Individuals responsible for collecting and entering First 5 counties' program data*
- *Data management systems or software used to store the counties' data, including*
  - *their interest in submitting their county-level report data using a uniform data upload system maintained by First 5 California*
  - *anticipated changes to their systems in the next 1 to 3 years*
- *Measurement tools and instruments currently being used to collect data in the areas of improved family functioning, improved child health, and early care and education*

Estimated Numbers of First 5 County Programs Contracts for FY2010–2011

Respondents were asked to indicate the number of First 5 program contracts they managed in FY2010–2011. It was expected that First 5 county programs with larger numbers of contracts would likely implement countywide data management systems to facilitate program monitoring, evaluation, and reporting. It was felt that it was important to identify these programs and their characteristics as they would have the largest number of potential users of a new comprehensive data management system. A majority of counties reported that they managed more than 10 contracts (see Exhibit 2). Of the 34 counties with more than 10 contracts, 11 are in the Bay area, 8 are in Southern California, 5 are in the Central Region and Sacramento respectively, 3 are in the Northeast, and 2 are in the Northwest regions. Of the 13 counties with fewer than 10 contracts, six were located in the Northeast region, and five were located in the Northwest region. The Bay Area and Central regions each had one county reporting fewer than 10 contracts. In summary, a majority of First 5 county programs in the Bay Area (11 out of 12) and Southern California (8 out of 8) regions administer more than 10 contracts and counties in the Northeast and Northwest regions had fewer than 10 contracts.

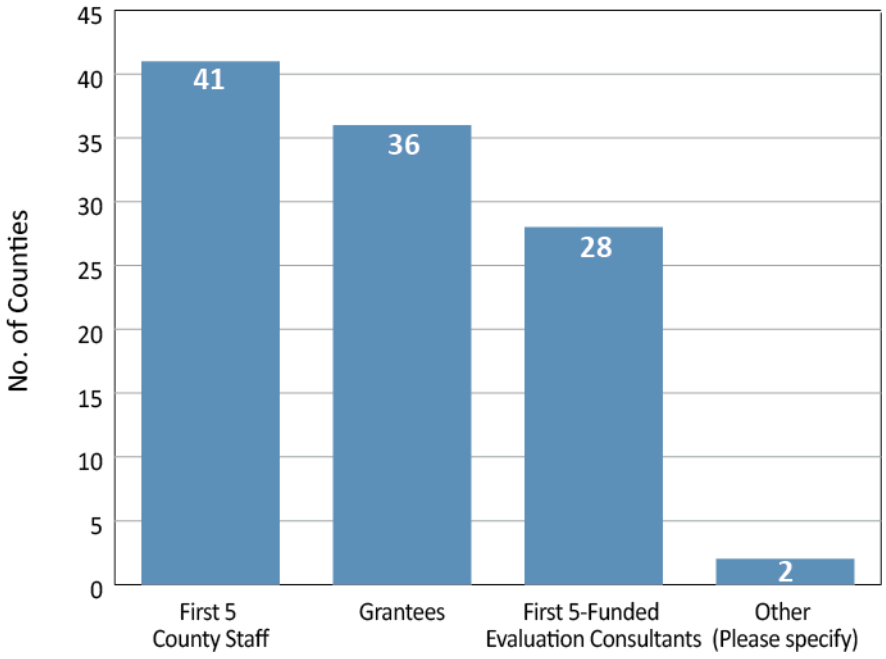
Exhibit 2. Approximate Number of First 5 Program Contracts by County in Fiscal Year 2010–2011



Individuals Responsible for First 5 County Data Collection and Entry

The survey also asked counties to provide information on the roles of individuals responsible for collecting First 5 county data. Exhibit 3 shows that First 5 county staff in 41 counties (87.2%), grantees in 36 counties (76.6%), and First 5–funded evaluators in 28 counties (59.6%) were responsible for data collection. This survey question allowed the 47 counties to "select all that apply"; as a result, the sum of the percentages exceeds 100. Additionally, one county indicated that evaluators funded by a grant from the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA) supported data collection efforts, while in another county a city/county partnership performed similar functions.

Exhibit 3. Responsibilities for Data Collection



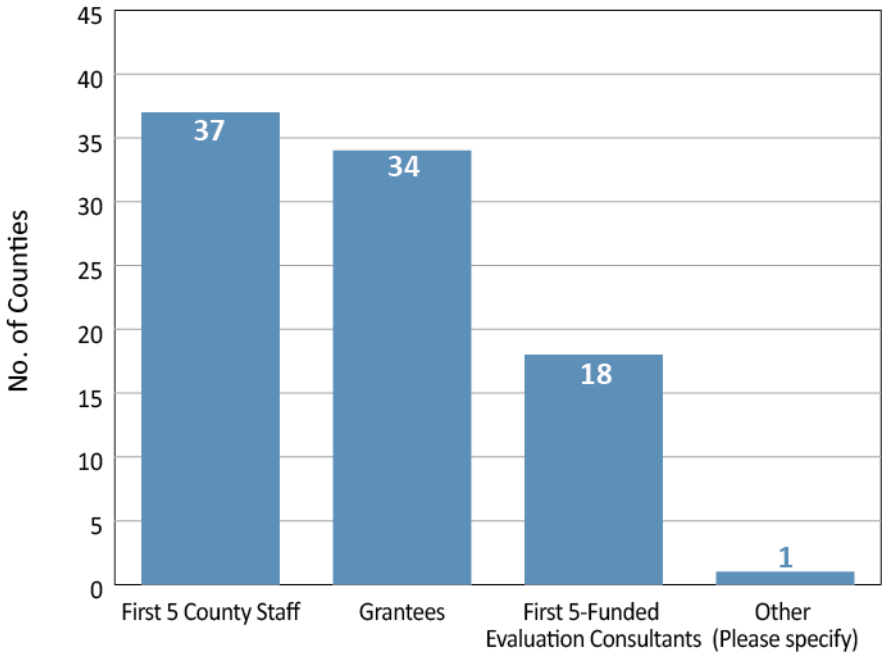
Cross-tabulation of these survey data further indicated that, in a number of counties, data collection efforts were shared among the three primary roles, as indicated in Exhibit 4. Twenty-two of the 47 counties (46.8%) relied on First 5 county staff, First 5–funded evaluation consultants, and grantees for data collection, while eight counties (17.0%) relied on a combination of First 5 county staff and grantees for data collection. Eight counties (17.0%) relied solely on First 5 county staff to collect data. Only three counties (6.4%) reported using a combination of First 5 county staff and First 5–funded evaluation consultants for data collection, while the remaining six counties were evenly divided between three counties (6.4%) who relied on a combination of First 5–funded evaluation consultants and grantees and an additional three counties (6.4%) who relied solely on grantees for data collection.

Exhibit 4. Cross-Tabulation Analysis of Persons Responsible for Data Collection

Persons Responsible for Data Collection	Number of Counties	Percent of Counties
First 5 county staff, First 5–funded evaluation consultants, and grantees	22	46.8%
First 5 county staff and grantees	8	17.0%
First 5 county staff only	8	17.0%
First 5 county staff and First 5–funded evaluation consultants	3	6.4%
First 5–funded evaluation consultants and grantees	3	6.4%
Grantees only	3	6.4%

Similar to the findings on data collection, the survey data indicated that First 5 county staff, First 5–funded evaluation consultants, and grantees all played some role in entering First 5 county data, as seen in Exhibit 5 below.

Exhibit 5. Responsibilities for Data Entry



First 5 county staff were responsible for entering county data in 37 counties (78.7%), grantees were responsible for entering data in 34 counties (72.3%), and First 5–funded evaluation consultants were responsible for entering data in 18 counties (38.3%). Cross-tabulation of these data (see Exhibit 6) showed that a combination of First 5 county staff and grantees were responsible for entering county data in 13 of 47 counties (27.6%). In 11 counties (23.4%), a combination of First 5 county staff, First 5–funded evaluation consultants, and grantees were responsible for entering county data. Ten counties (21.3%) relied solely on

First 5 county staff for data entry. Six counties (12.8%) relied solely on grantees for data entry, while the remaining seven counties were divided between four counties (8.5%) who relied on a combination of First 5–funded evaluation consultants and grantees and three counties (6.4%) who relied on a combination of First 5 county staff and First 5–funded evaluation consultants.

Exhibit 6. Cross-Tabulation Analysis of Persons Responsible for Data Entry

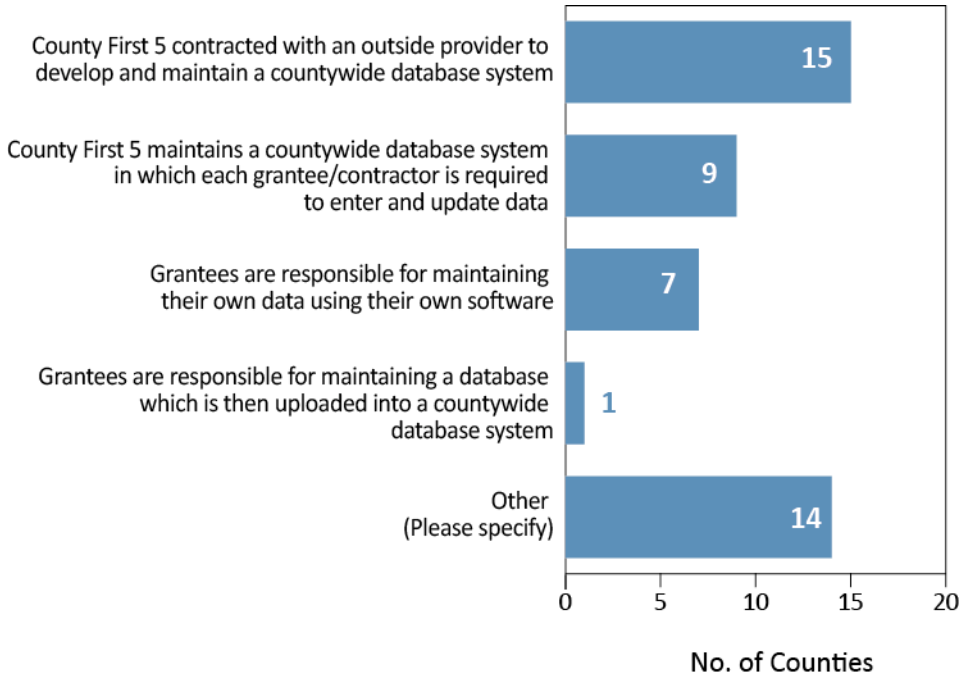
Persons Responsible for Data Entry	Number of Counties	Percent of Counties
First 5 county staff and grantees	13	27.6%
First 5 county staff, First 5–funded evaluation consultants, and grantees	11	23.4%
First 5 county staff only	10	21.3%
Grantees only	6	12.8%
First 5–funded evaluation consultants and grantees	4	8.5%
First 5 county staff and First 5–funded evaluation consultants	3	6.4%

In summary, the responsibility for data collection and entry was distributed among First 5 county staff, First 5 evaluation consultants, and grantees; approximately half of the counties relied entirely on a combination of First 5 county staff and grantees for data entry.

Countywide Database Management Systems in Use by First 5 County Programs

As indicated in Exhibit 7, counties used a wide range of options to store and manage their data.

Exhibit 7. County First 5 Data Storage

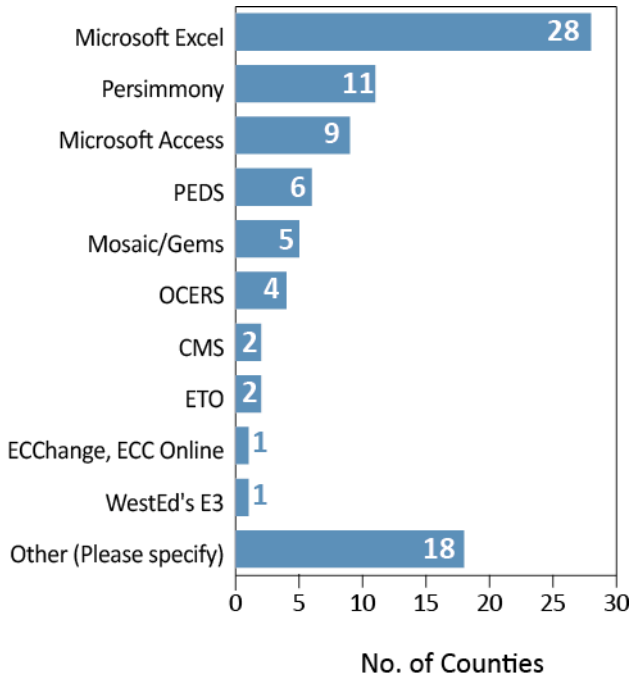


Overall, responses indicate widespread use of county-specific systems and processes, with various levels of overlap between a countywide database and known software products such as Microsoft Excel and Microsoft Access. One county did not respond to this question, and, as a result, percentages are calculated using 46 counties. Fifteen of the 46 counties that responded to this survey question (32.6%) reported that the First 5 county program contracted with an outside provider to develop and maintain a countywide database management system in which each grantee was required to enter and update data on a regular basis. Fourteen (30.4%) of the counties provided open-ended comments. The descriptions provided by seven of these counties indicated that multiple, unspecified database systems were used. Only a few counties reported using specific software products such as Microsoft Excel (n=4), Microsoft Access (n=3), and Proposition 10 Evaluation Data System (PEDS) (n=2). In nine counties (19.6%), the First 5 county program maintained a countywide system in which each grantee or contractor was required to enter and update data on a regular basis. Seven counties (15.2%) reported that each grantee was responsible for maintaining and updating its own data using its own software (e.g., Excel, Access, FileMaker Pro. In one county, grantees were responsible for maintenance of a database that could be used to upload data to the county data system.

The survey also asked counties regarding how they store and manage their program evaluation data. As indicated in Exhibit 8, counties reported using a wide range of systems to store and manage program evaluation data. Microsoft Excel was most frequently used (28 counties, 59.6%). Eighteen counties (38.3%)

provided open-ended responses, including Online Data Management provided by a consultant/vendor, Sierra Data Systems, and DCAR provided by AJWI. Less frequently reported systems included Oral Health Data System provided through the Dental Health Foundation, Santa Cruz County SUN database, SQL server, Statistical Analysis System (SAS), Statistical Package for the Social Sciences (SPSS), and Zoomerang (an online survey tool that allows users to create, send, and analyze online survey results on demand). Eleven counties (23.4%) reported using Persimmony (an Internet-based data management system), nine (19.1%) reported using Microsoft Access, and seven (14.9%) reported using Mosaic/GEMS[2] (software that enables programs to track clients, services, and outcomes for self-evaluation and to share these data with funders, staff, and evaluators).

Exhibit 8. Systems Used to Store and Manage Program Evaluation Data



Cross-tabulation of survey data indicated that 28 counties (59.6%) used Microsoft Excel as part of their data management system, with five counties reporting that they used it exclusively. Four of the five counties reporting the exclusive use of Microsoft Excel to manage data were located in the Northeast region, while one was located in the Bay Area region. Furthermore, 23 of the 28 counties using Microsoft Excel reported using the software in conjunction with a number of other software programs, including Microsoft Access (n=9), Persimmony (n=5), and PEDS (n=4).

The only region not reporting the use of Microsoft Excel as part of its counties' data management system was the Southern region, in which three of the eight counties reported using Mosaic/GEMS exclusively, two counties reported using Persimmony exclusively, one county reported using PEDS exclusively, and one county reported using a custom system. Additionally, one county in the Southern California region

[2] Mosaic Network, Inc., produces the Grant Evaluation and Management Solution (GEMS), and, as a result, responses for Mosaic and for GEMS are aggregated as one response.

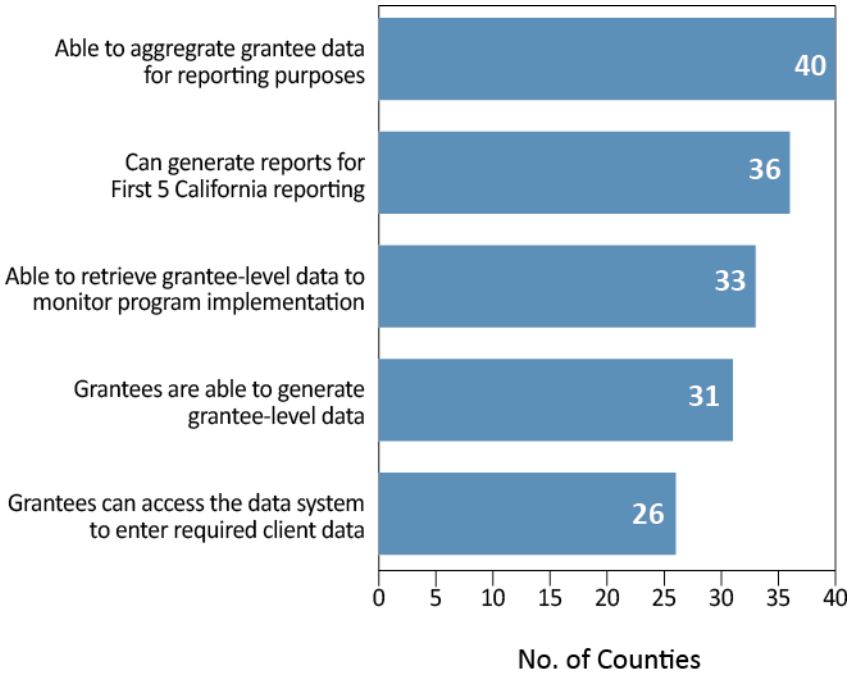
reported using five systems for data management, including two not listed among the response options (namely, the CSO/STAR and NetChemistry/Bridges Connect).

Additionally, cross-tabulation of survey data on online database systems and counties with more than 10 contracts indicated that although First 5 county programs tend to use a combination of data management systems, 22 of the 34 (64.7%) counties with more than 10 contracts used a countywide database system. Of the counties with more than 10 contracts, 10 of the 12 counties in the Bay Area and 5 of the 8 First 5 programs in Southern California have a countywide, online data management system that were either purchased or developed specifically for the county (e.g., Los Angeles).

Comments under the open-ended response option further highlight the number of data management systems being utilized. Comments from 13 of the 18 counties that provided open-ended responses suggested that First 5 county programs have deployed customized data management systems. These include online/web-based systems (n=7), as well as county-specific systems (n=6) and, less frequently, commercial survey websites such as SurveyMonkey and Zoomerang and high-end data analysis systems such as SPSS and SAS.

Counties were next asked which features of their current data system they found most beneficial. The most frequently reported beneficial features are shown in Exhibit 9.

Exhibit 9. Most Frequently Reported Beneficial Features of the Current Data System

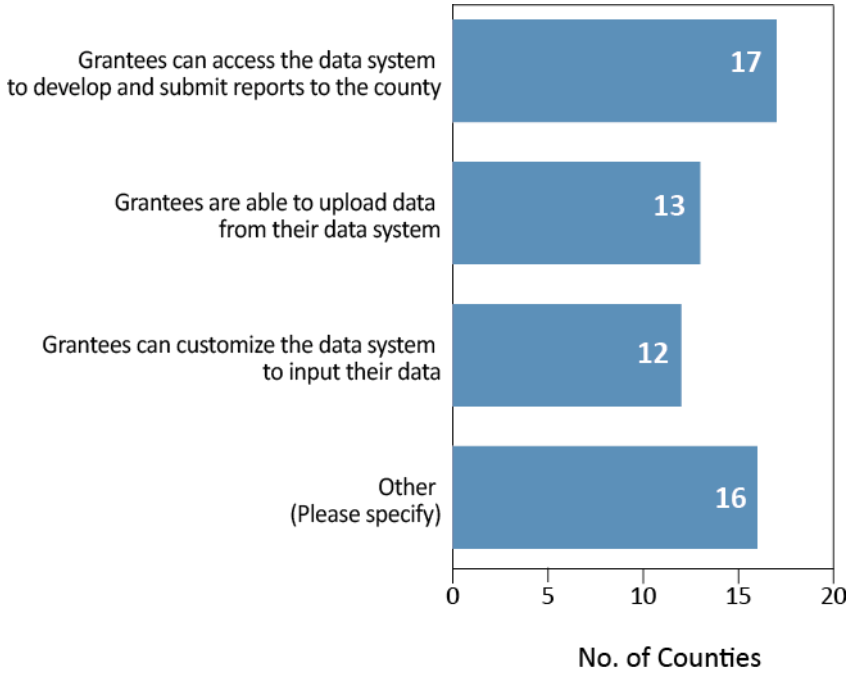


The feature that counties most frequently reported as beneficial about their data systems was the ability to aggregate data at the grantee level for reporting purposes (40 counties; 85.1%). Similarly, 36 counties (76.6%) liked their systems' ability to generate grantee-level reports for monitoring program implementation, and 33 counties (70.2%) valued the ability of their systems to retrieve grantee-level data to monitor progress in program implementation. Thirty-one counties (66.0%) reported that their current data management systems allowed grantees to generate grantee-level reports, while 26 counties (55.3%)

indicated that grantees were able to access the data management systems to enter county-required client data.

Features cited less frequently as "most beneficial" by First 5 county programs are displayed in Exhibit 10.

Exhibit 10. Less Frequently Reported Beneficial Features of the Current Data System



Among features that counties less frequently reported as beneficial was the ability for grantees to access the data systems to develop and submit reports, which was cited by 17 counties (36.2%). Thirteen counties (27.7%) indicated that their county systems allowed grantees to upload data from their own individual systems, while 12 counties (25.5%) indicated that grantees were able to customize the county data systems in order to input their data.

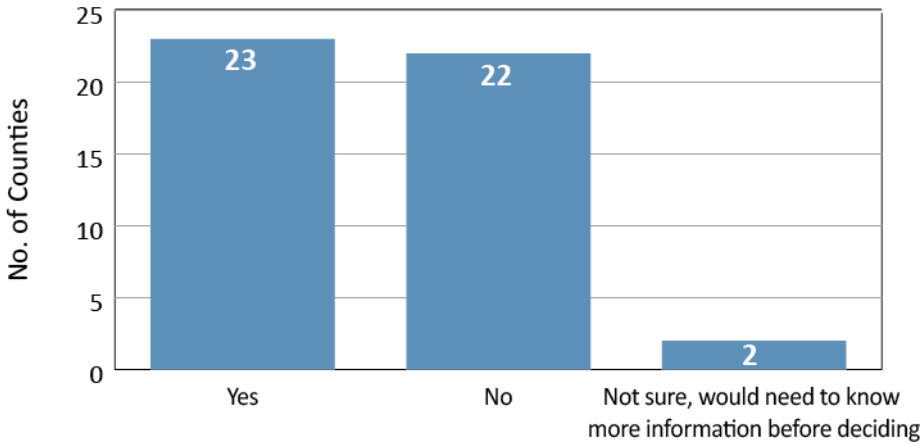
In addition, 16 counties offered other valued system features. The two most commonly noted features were county systems' adaptability and their ability to analyze outcome and performance data. "Adaptability" in this context referred to the ability to customize a system to accommodate county needs and to add users and data fields in a timely manner. Other counties noted features such as an integrated geographic information system (GIS), case management and referral tracking, and ease of use as valued attributes of their current systems.

First 5 County Programs' Interest in a First 5 California Uniform Data Upload System, and Anticipated Changes to their Data Systems

When asked about a First 5 California uniform format allowing data to be uploaded from county programs for annual reports, counties were almost equally divided in regard to their interest (see Exhibit 11). Twenty-three counties (48.9%) indicated that they were interested, 22 counties (46.8%) indicated that they

were not interested, and two counties (4.2%) indicated that they were uncertain. Further analysis of the data on the 34 counties with 10 or more contracts indicated that 18 (52.9%) were interested, 15 (44.1%) were not, and one county (2.9%) was not sure.

Exhibit 11. Interest in the Use of a Uniform Uploading Format Provided by First 5 California



Nineteen of the 22 counties that responded that they were not interested in a new statewide system provided additional comments. These additional comments fell into three categories: (1) the proposed function already exists in the county's current system; (2) additional and uncompensated requirements would be placed on First 5 county programs; and (3) counties have concerns about data security. In the first category, the counties expressed concern that a new data aggregation effort would be duplicative, particularly as some data systems (e.g., Persimmony) already have uploading and reporting functions. In the second category, counties expressed concern that a new requirement would either result in uncompensated expenses or be burdensome to county staff. In the third category, several counties expressed concerns about data security and the confidentiality of information from program participants. A smaller number of counties also expressed concerns about the potential hurdles in implementing and learning to use a new system.

It should be noted that, although counties as a whole were evenly distributed regionally in responding "Yes" or "No" to the survey question about their interest in a uniform data upload system administered by First 5 California, a disproportionate number of counties from the less populous and more rural regions of the state responded "No" to this question. Ten of the 22 counties that responded "No" were in the Northeast and Northwest regions. Eight of the 22 counties that responded "No" to this question also indicated using a county-specific data management system, such as Online Data Management, provided through an external contractor. Seven of the counties that responded "No" to this question were already using a system (e.g., PEDS, Persimmony) with capabilities for direct data entry or uploading to a statewide system. By contrast, only three of the 23 counties that responded "Yes" were using a county-specific data system, while 13 counties were using a statewide system with capabilities for direct data entry or uploading. Appendix C presents a list of the software being utilized by the First 5 county programs.

When asked if the county expected a change in its current system over the next one to three years, 11 (24.4%) of the 45 responding counties indicated that, at the time of the survey, they did, while 34 (75.6%) said that they did not. Responses were equally distributed throughout the regions of the state. Of the 32

counties with 10 or more contracts that responded, 23 (71.9%) did not expect and 9 (28.1%) counties expected a change in their current system. Two counties with 10 or more contracts did not respond to the question. Appendix E contains a listing of counties anticipating changes to their First 5 data management systems in the next one to three years.

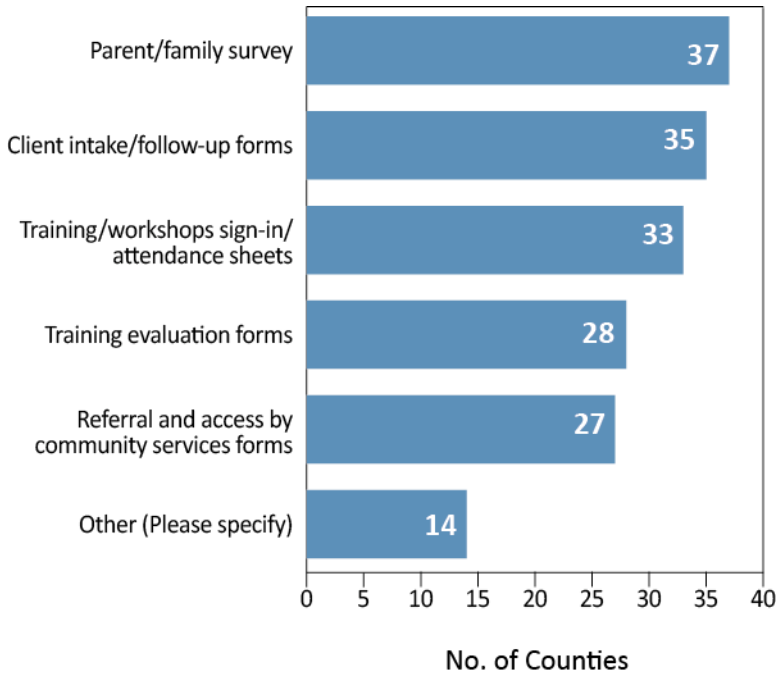
Measurement Tools/Instruments Used by First 5 County Programs to Collect Data

This section contains information gathered through the survey about which tools counties are utilizing to collect data in three target areas: (1) improved family functioning; (2) improved child health; and (3) improved early care and education.

Improved Family Functioning

As indicated in Exhibit 12, the three most frequently used tools/instruments used to measure family functioning were parent/family surveys (37 counties; 78.7%), client intakes/follow-ups (35 counties; 74.5%), and training/workshop sign-in/attendance sheets (33 counties; 70.2%).

Exhibit 12. Measurement Tools/Instruments Currently Being Used to Collect Data on Improved Family Functioning

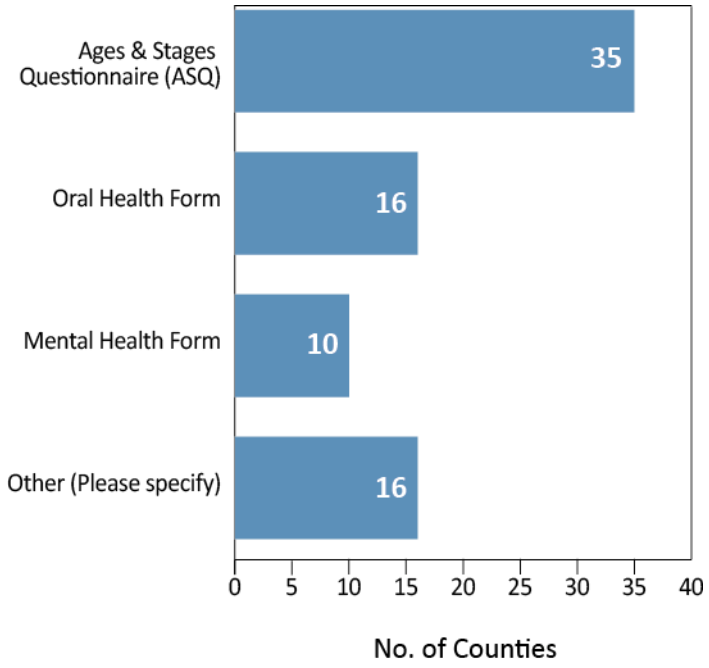


The Child Behavior Checklist (CBCL), the Family Stability Rubric, the Adult Adolescent Parenting Inventory (AAPI), and the Nurturing Skills Competency Scale were among the other measurement tools or instruments that responding counties used to collect data on First 5 target areas.

Improved Child Health

As indicated in Exhibit 13, counties reported using a wide range of measurement tools and/or instruments to collect program data that address the area of improving child health. Thirty-five of the 47 responding counties (74.5%) reported using the Ages and Stages Questionnaire (ASQ) as part of their screening of child health. Sixteen counties (34.0%) conducted oral health screenings, and 10 counties (21.2%) screened for mental health. Other reported measurement tools/instruments included the DENVER II and the CBCL.

Exhibit 13 Measurement Tools/Instruments Currently Being Used to Collect Data on Improved Child Health

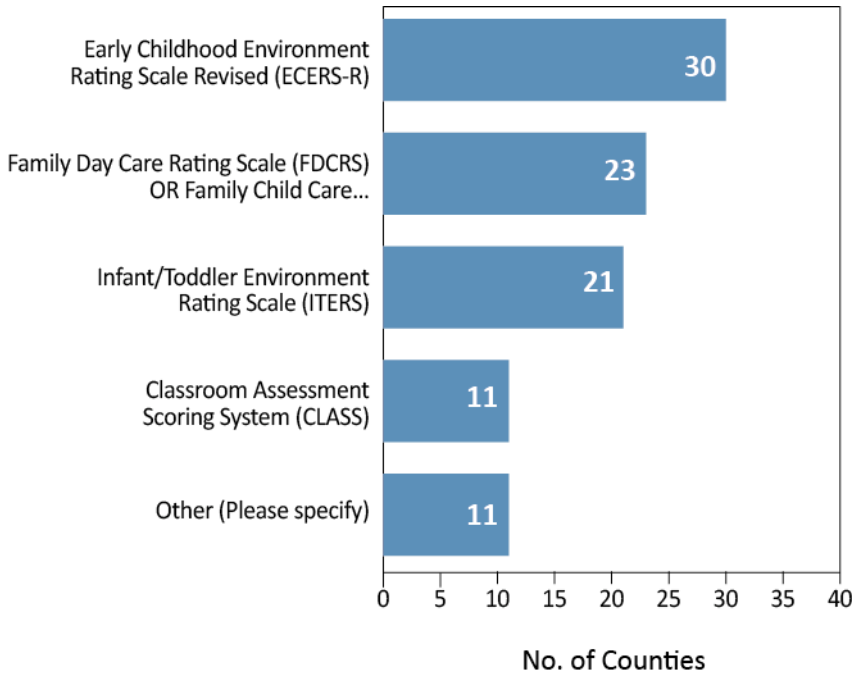


Improved Early Care and Education

In the area of improved early care and education, the survey addressed county programs' collection of two levels of data: (1) early childhood classroom measures that examine the classroom environment for effective components that facilitate and support early childhood development of children from ages 0 to 5 (see Exhibit 14); and (2) screening and assessment tools that determine children's attainment of various developmental milestones (see Exhibit 15).

As shown in Exhibit 14, 30 First 5 counties (63.8%) reported using the Early Childhood Environment Rating Scale–Revised (ECERS-R) to measure the quality of their early childhood classroom environments. In addition, 23 counties (48.9%) reported using the Family Day Care Rating Scale (FDCRS) or the Family Child Care Environment Rating Scale–Revised (FCCERS-R). Twenty-one counties (44.7%) reported using the Infant/Toddler Environment Rating Scale (ITERS) to collect data. Eleven counties (23.4%) reported using the Classroom Assessment Scoring System (CLASS).

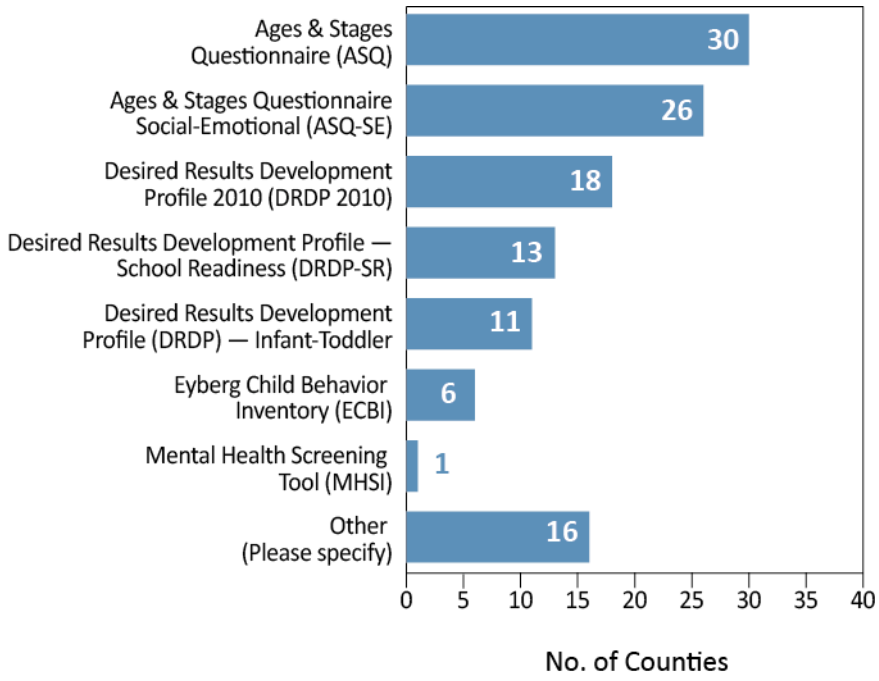
Exhibit 14. Early Childcare Classroom Observation Tools/Instruments Currently Being Used to Collect Data on Improved Early Care and Education



A number of counties reported using two or more of these measurement tools/instruments. The results of cross-tabulation indicated that, of 23 counties using FDCRS/FCCERS-R and ECERS-R, 19 counties (82.6%) were also using ITERS. Eight of the 23 counties (34.8%) using FDCRS/FCCERS-R and ECERS-R were also using CLASS. In addition to the tools listed above, a small number of counties reported using a version of the Desired Results Developmental Profile (DRDP-R, DRDP-2010, or DRDP-PS), the Kindergarten Student Entrance Profile (KSEP), or the Devereux Early Childhood Assessment (DECA).

As indicated in Exhibit 15, there was somewhat greater variation across county programs in the screening and assessment tools used to measure children's attainment of developmental milestones. Thirty counties (63.8%) reported using the Ages and Stages Questionnaire (ASQ); 26 (55.3%) reported using the Ages and Stages Questionnaire–Social-Emotional (ASQ-SE); 18 (38.3%) reported using the Desired Results Developmental Profile–2010 (DRDP-2010); and 13 (27.7%) reported using the Desired Results Developmental Profile–School Readiness (DRDP-SR).

Exhibit 15 Child Screening and Assessment Tools/Instruments Currently Being Used to Collect Data on Improved Early Care and Education



Cross-tabulation of the data indicated that many counties used two or more screening and assessment tools to collect data on whether their early care and education programs support and facilitate children's development. Of the counties using ASQ, 25 (83.3%) were also using ASQ-SE; nearly half (n=14) of the counties using ASQ were doing so in conjunction with using ASQ-SE and DRDP-2010. A small number of counties (n=4) also reported using different versions of the tools listed in the survey, such as the Desired Results Developmental Profile–Parent Survey 2010 (DRDP-PS 2010). Three counties reported using variations of the DRDP, including the MDRDP, MDRDP-R, and DRDP-R, while the DENVER II, the Brigance Early Childhood Complete System, the Kindergarten Observation Form (KOF), the Kindergarten Readiness Profile, and the Parenting Relationship Questionnaire (PRQ) were among other screening and assessment tools reportedly in use.

Summary of Findings

Overall, the Survey of Current Situation and Needs of First 5 county programs yielded a number of noteworthy findings, as summarized below.

- First 5 County Programs Contracts for FY2010-2011
  - Most counties managed more than 10 contracts.
  - Counties that managed 10 or more contracts were in the Bay Area and Southern California regions.
  - Those with fewer than 10 contracts were largely from the Northeast and Northwest regions of the state.
- Data Collection, Entry, and Management Systems
  - The responsibility for data collection and data entry was distributed among First 5 county staff, First 5 evaluation consultants, and grantees; approximately half of the counties relied entirely on a combination of First 5 county staff and grantees to assume the responsibility for data entry.
  - A majority of counties with more than 10 contracts used a countywide online data management system.
  - However, counties also reported using a wide range of data management systems, with more than half reported using Microsoft Excel. Of the 25 counties using Microsoft Excel, 23 counties used it in conjunction with other software systems such as Microsoft Access, PEDS, or Persimmony.
  - About one-quarter of the responding counties (13 counties) reported using a custom data management system provided by a consultant or vendor.
  - The features that counties found most beneficial about their data systems were the ability to access and/or aggregate data for both local and state reporting purposes, the ability to generate grantee-level reports, and the ability to monitor the progress and impact of their program implementation.
  - Counties were evenly split about whether they would be interested in being able to upload their data to a state-level data management program that would be used to generate state-level reports. Most of the counties that reported that they were not interested in such an option already possess the capacity to perform this function.
  - Only one-quarter of the counties reported that they were expecting changes in their current data management systems over the next one to three years. However, over two-thirds of the 34 counties with 10 or more contracts were not planning any change to their current systems.
- Measurement Tools/Instruments Used by First 5 County Programs
  - Counties are using a number of different measurement tools/instruments to assess family functioning, including parent/family surveys, client intake/follow-up forms, training/workshop sign-in/attendance sheets, training evaluation forms, and referral forms. The Child Behavior Checklist, the Family Stability Rubric, the Adult Adolescent Parenting Inventory, and the Nurturing Skills Competency Scale were among other tools used by counties.

- Approximately three-quarters of the counties reported using the Ages and Stages Questionnaire to assess improvements in child health. About one-third of the counties reported using oral health forms, and about one-fifth of the counties reported using mental health forms. Other measures used included the DENVER II and the Child Behavior Checklist.
- Thirty counties (63.8%) reported using the Early Childhood Environment Rating Scale–Revised (ECERS-R), while 23 counties (48.9%) reported using the Family Day Care Rating Scale (FDCRS) and the Family Child Care Environment Rating Scale–Revised (FCCERS-R); 19 of those 23 counties also reported using the Infant/Toddler Environment Rating Scale (ITERS). These observation measures were used to assess improvement in early care and education environments. Almost half of the counties (48.9%) reported using the Ages and Stages Questionnaire (ASQ) and Ages and Stages Questionnaire–Social-Emotional (ASQ-SE) screening and assessment tools to measure improved early care and education.

Conclusion

Recommendations

The findings from the survey suggest several recommendations for the creation and implementation of a comprehensive data system (PROoF):

- Most of the counties manage more than 10 or more contracts and the majority of these counties already are implementing a county-wide system. It will be particularly important to gain "buy-in" from these counties for the use of a data system administered by First 5 California, as they represent a large number of users of any potential new system.

- Survey results also show that a large number of people at different administrative levels are responsible for data collection and entry. This finding has implications for any training on a new system that First 5 California will provide to counties. Training materials will need to be designed for users with varying degrees of knowledge and experience in the use of data systems. Trainings may have to be conducted both centrally and locally.

- Counties reported the use of a wide variety of data management systems. A new comprehensive system must be flexible enough to allow counties to continue to use the software they are currently using (e.g., Excel, Microsoft Access). Flexibility in use of software for initial data entry could reduce the burden on counties in adapting to a new system and help ensure a smooth transition to the use of a new system.

- When asked about what features they liked about their current system, counties most often reported the ability to access and manipulate their data for various reporting requirements (state, county, and local).A new system should include these features. Built in reporting functions for "standard" state and county reports as well as a custom-reporting feature should make the adoption of a new system more attractive to counties.

- Only half of the counties indicated that they would be interested in being able to upload their data to a state-level data management program, with the majority of those not interested indicating that their current system already has that capability. It will be important that a new system is not more burdensome than ones being currently employed. Conversely, a new data management system with this capability should be welcomed by those counties with systems that do not currently have this feature.

- Counties reported using a variety of different measurement tools/instruments for program assessment. A new system should take this fact into account and clearly define common data elements that are to be included in a comprehensive data system to ensure uniformity in the collected data.

Directions for Future Study

The findings presented in this report also suggest opportunities for additional research. The survey provides a snapshot of the data management system, data collection and entry processes, and tools that counties are currently using, and it is possible that future shifts in funding sources will strongly influence data collection tools and processes used by counties. As a result, the same survey conducted one year from now might yield different results. Therefore, an annual survey of counties might be useful in informing broader program and policy changes related to First 5 county data management systems and evaluation, as well as development of a database system administered by First 5 California.

Another potential use of an annual survey could be to assess the situations of the less populous and more rural counties. Although a number of small counties are utilizing a shared data management system, the number of counties that reported exclusively using Microsoft Excel to manage data is striking. These counties may benefit greatly from an efficient statewide data reporting system that allows them facilitated reporting through a simplified and supported data upload mechanism.

Appendices

APPENDIX A Survey of Current Situation and Needs

County: _____

Contact Information:
Name: _____ Organization: _____
Email: _____

Approximate Number of First 5 Program Contracts in FY2010–11: (Check one)

○ 1–5 ○ 6–10 ○ More than 10

1. **For your county program evaluations, who is responsible for collecting data from clients, contractors, and/or grantees? (Check all that apply)**

   ○ First 5 county staff
   ○ First 5–funded evaluation consultant
   ○ Grantee
   ○ Other (please specify): _____

2. **Who is responsible for entering your county data? (Check all that apply)**

   ○ First 5 county staff
   ○ First 5–funded evaluation consultant
   ○ Grantee
   ○ Other (please specify): _____

3. **How is your county data currently stored? (Check one)**

   ○ Our county First 5 maintains a countywide database system in which each grantee/contractor is required to enter and update data on a regular basis
   ○ Our county First 5 contracted with an outside provider to develop and maintain a countywide database system in which each grantee is required to enter and update data on a regular basis
   ○ Each grantee is responsible for maintaining and updating their own data using their own software (including Excel, Access, FileMaker Pro)
   ○ Each grantee is responsible for maintaining and updating a database, which is then uploaded into a countywide database system
   ○ Don't know/not sure
   ○ Other (please specify): _____

4. Please indicate which of the following your county uses to store and manage your program evaluation data. (Check all that apply)

- ○ ChildPlus DataEngine
- ○ CMS
- ○ ECChange, ECC Online
- ○ Efforts-to-Outcomes (ETO)
- ○ FileMaker Pro
- ○ Grant Evaluation and Management Solution (GEMS)
- ○ GriotStar
- ○ Microsoft Access
- ○ Microsoft Excel
- ○ Mosaic
- ○ OCERS
- ○ PEDS (Proposition 10 Evaluation Data System)
- ○ Persimmony
- ○ WestEd's E3 Excellence in Early Education
- ○ Other (please specify): _____

5. What do you most like about the systems you indicated above? (Check all that apply)

- ○ We are able to retrieve grantee-level data to monitor progress in program implementation
- ○ We are able to aggregate grantee data for reporting purposes
- ○ We can generate reports for First 5 California reporting
- ○ Grantees can access the data management system to enter county-required client data
- ○ Grantees can customize the existing county data management system to input all their program and services data (including those generated from their local evaluation, parents' survey data, and child-level outcome data)
- ○ Grantees are able to upload/transfer data from their database system
- ○ Grantees are able to generate grantee-level data
- ○ Grantees can access the county-level data management system to develop and submit reports to the county
- ○ Other (please specify): _____

6. If First 5 California were to provide a uniform format that would allow you to upload data to the state for the annual report (by exporting from your systems into the uniform format), would your county be interested in using it? (Check one)

- ○ Yes
- ○ No
- ○ Not sure, would need to know more information before deciding.
  - ○ What information would be helpful to you in deciding? _____

7. Are you anticipating a change in your data management approach within the next 1–3 years (for example, implementing a new data system, or making a change with a current system)? (Check one)

- ○ Yes
- ○ No

8. What types of measurement tools/instruments are currently being used to collect data in your county? (Check all that apply)

- ○ **Improved Family Functioning**
  - ○ Client intake/follow-up form
  - ○ Parent/family survey
  - ○ Training/workshop sign-in/attendance sheets
  - ○ Training evaluation forms
  - ○ Referral and access to community services form
  - ○ Other (please specify): _____

- ○ **Improved Child Health**
  - ○ Ages and Stages Questionnaire (ASQ)
  - ○ Oral Health Form
  - ○ Mental Health Form
  - ○ Other (please specify): _____

- ○ **Improved Early Care and Education**
  - ○ Early Childhood Classroom Observation Measures
    - ☐ Caregiver Interaction Scale (CIS)
    - ☐ Classroom Assessment Scoring System (CLASS)
    - ☐ Early Language and Literacy Classroom Observation (ELLCO)
    - ☐ Early Childhood Environment Rating Scale–Revised (ECERS-R)
    - ☐ Family Day Care Rating Scale (FDCRS) OR Family Child Care Environment Rating Scale–Revised Edition (FCCERS-R)
    - ☐ Infant/Toddler Environment Rating Scale (ITERS)
    - ☐ Don't know
    - ☐ Other (please specify): _____

  - ○ Screening and Assessment Tools for Children
    - ☐ Ages and Stages Questionnaire (ASQ)
    - ☐ Ages and Stages Questionnaire–Social-Emotional (ASQ-SE)
    - ☐ Desired Results Developmental Profile –Infant/Toddler© (DRDP-IT)
    - ☐ Desired Results Developmental Profile–School Readiness (DRDP-SR)
    - ☐ Desired Results Developmental Profile 2010 (DRDP 2010)
    - ☐ Eyberg Child Behavior Inventory (ECBI)
    - ☐ Mental Health Screening Tool (MHST)
    - ☐ Other (please specify): _____

9. May First 5 California in conjunction with the First 5 Association contact you, if needed, to ask for clarification of any of your responses in this survey? (Check one)

- ○ Yes
- ○ No

Thank you for taking this survey. Your response will help make the upcoming PRO0F system as useful as possible for the counties and beneficial for children ages 0 to 5.

APPENDIX B Text from "Other (Please Specify)" Response Options

1. For your county program evaluations, who is responsible for collecting data from clients, contractors, and/or grantees? Other (Please specify)

- Evaluators funded by external grants, e.g., SAMHSA
- Other City/County Depts. that are joint funding partners

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2. Who is responsible for entering your county data? (Other (Please specify)

- Evaluators funded by external grants, e.g., SAMHSA

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3. How is your county data currently stored? Other (Please specify)

- A combination of the above choices
- A mix of different systems; but we have contracted with outside provider to develop and maintain a database; also have evidence-programs that have their own national level database systems
- Combination -- 2 proprietary databases maintained by specific grantees; county-wide online database for all grantees, specific grantees update own and share; and outside agency maintains databases
- Demographic data are maintained by each grantee using an excel format developed by First 5 Placer. These and all outcomes-related data are aggregated by our outside evaluator manually for the annual report and report to the commission.
- First 5 staff collects and enters data for grantees
- First 5 Yolo contracts with an outside provider to develop and maintain a county-wide database system. Each grantee provides quarterly report information to First 5 Yolo via a direct services activity sheet. First 5 Yolo staff enter and update data into the system on a regular basis. For the PoP and SR programs, grantees directly enter data into the web-based State Annual Report System.
- Grantee submit quarterly paper reports and F5 staff compiles and reports on Annual report
- in Word and Excel
- Mix of local Access databases, county-wide web-based database, SRI database of all data submitted via Teleform and individual reports submitted in Word and Excel Templates
- mixed PEDS/Access/Excel
- Multiple systems: outside agency collects paper data and maintains databases; specific grantees update one of two proprietary databases; all grantees update online county-wide database; and specific grantees maintain and share internal databases
- PEDS
- Physical reports are printed for staff, then staff counts and enters them into excel
- Staff and evaluation consultant maintain the data system an enter/update data on a regular basis.

- Use the State's PEDS System
- We have a mix of these options--our evaluation contractor is constructing an evaluation database from scannable forms sent in from our grantees. However, some grantees have program or agency-wide data systems already in place. Those programs provide an export to be read in to the evaluation database. Please note that the evaluation database is only usable for evaluation purposes--it cannot be used for case management or care coordination.

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4. Please indicate which of the following your county uses to store and manage your program evaluation data. Other (Please specify)

- (Bailey) C&RF
- CSO / STAR and NetChemistry / Bridges Connect
- Custom-built database for our former PFA program. Custom built countywide evaluation database in SAS.
- data analysis performed in SPSS
- database designed by Sierra Data Systems, shared with Butte County First 5
- D-CAR for several of our major initiatives
- DHF Oral Health Data System
- First 5 ERS developed by Sierra Data Systems
- MS word
- ODM - Jeff Bailey
- Online Data Management - Jeff Bailey
- Online Data Management System
- Santa Cruz County SUN
- SQL Server-based web-based database.
- Survey Monkey
- Survey services, e.g., Zoomerang; qualitative studies use word processing applications
- we developed our own off line milestones and Results Service Worksheets
- Word and Excel

---

5. What do you most like about the systems you indicated above? Other (Please specify)

- Achievement milestone feature
- County-level customization; easily able to add/remove users
- ease for grantee. No training required.
- Familiar software
- First 5 Riverside is able to make most changes for the grantees so issues can be resolved in a timely manner.
- Grantees can monitor their own progress based on established grantee accountability plans
- Grantees can utilize systems to conduct case management and referral tracking.
- It can be changed, adapted, improved by First 5 staff as needed; it can be customized to each contract
- Meets grantees limited data management capacity
- Our GEMS system is just getting going but we are interested in all the features listed above

- PEDS is free, web based
- Quick flexibility for requests for new reports or features, high level of customization provided directly to county without need to ask others for permission
- Reports and query functions are still under development with ETO and Persimmony, but the desire is to gather and track outcome information
- Still working on getting these features working; we like them all
- The system allows for contract management and monitoring, GIS mapping and producing custom reports on client demographics, process numbers and outcomes tracking.
- user friendly and flexible to specific system use changes
- we can design fields to measure outcomes, process objectives and demographic data

---

6. If First 5 California were to provide a uniform format that would allow you to upload data to the state for the annual report (by exporting from your systems into the uniform format), would your county be interested in using it? (Check one)

   What information would be helpful to you in deciding?

- After 2 years, my current system is explicitly set up to meet reporting requirements with a minimal amount of work. I would need to be reassured that the uploading process would be as easy or easier than my current system.
- as long as it would not be duplicative and be easy to use.
- Data management capacity is limited for our small population county.
- ease of the upload
- Ease of use
- that process would be in place to allow a quality assurance review of data before "uploading" to the state. Also, expenditure information is captured in a county fiscal data system. What would be the process to allow input of that data?
- How complicated; whether there were relevant local applications to the program
- How the data could be used for our local evaluation activities and if there would be a component for monitoring contract compliance and performance.
- Is it applicable to our local work
- Level of detail and if it is user friendly and wouldn't entail a lot to time to maintain.
- level of identification /confidentiality, formatted and associated manipulation required; ownership of data; amount of approvals needed for changes
- More details on the system
- Persimmony currently uploads data to the state for the annual report.
- The details of the export/upload process.
- This sounds like it would be more work than simply performing this function from our current system.
- What back-end and development costs would be associated with this?
- What it would look like -- would it be compatible with our approach or just add another layer of work without a compensatory benefit? How complicated would be the uploaded, what software (or user capacity) would it entail? How many ways could it go wrong? (Speaking from experience, not cynicism!)

- Whether the system would accommodate the diverse program designs in place in Mendocino County
- Would you provide forms for gathering the unduplicated data?

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8. What types of measurement tools/instruments are currently being used to collect data in your county? Other (Please specify)

Improved Family Functioning

- Discharge/Annual follow-up; CBCLs; DECA; ASI, CAPI; possibly Triple PPP
- Evidenced based parenting forms - Structured decision making, ECBI, Eyberg, PSI....
- Eyberg, family matrix
- Family Development Matrix
- Family Stability Rubric, Adult Adolescent Parenting Inventory, Nurturing Skills Competency Skills.
- Family Support Assessment of Program Quality; Parent/Child Interactive Survey; Family Development Matrix/Family Assessment
- FAST program pre/post; AAPI pre/post
- First 5 Riverside generated pre & post test e.g., Parent Education/Family Literacy
- Life Skills Progression
- Life Skills Progression Tool, Family Development Matrix, Strengthening Families Survey
- Local Evaluator created tools
- Milestones in Word
- Nurturing Parenting classes and assessments
- service outcome questions
- various validated clinical assessments

Improved Child Health

- All our grantees are implementing common data collection tools, regardless of the Result Area they are in. Families who participate in more intensive services receive a lengthier intake and follow-ups at 6 month intervals. Families in lighter services provide information on socioeconomic indicators, and complete a general pre-post about parenting knowledge and skills.
- Attempting to be more uniform with ASQ
- Be Choosey Be Healthy Assessment
- Children with Special Needs, QI for Child Care
- DENVER II, HCA Follow-Up Survey, CBCL, HDS Care Coordination Plan, HDS Care Coordination Family Intake (Child), HDS Care Coordination Family Intake (Caregiver), HDS Care Coordination Follow-Up Survey, HDS Care Coordination Transition Survey, LIFT, DECA-C, ECBI, HAP, HELP, Family Empowerment Survey (FES) Modified, HDS: Parent Tracking Form, Parent Stress Index – SF, HDS Referrals – inside HDS system; HDS Referrals – outside HDS system; OHI: Caries Risk Assessment (Child), OHI: Caries Risk Assessment (Pregnant), OHI: Patient Status Form, OHI: Education and/or Assistance, OHI: Prevention and Treatment

- Health Assessment
- Health Insurance Status Form (Local Form)
- HEDIS measures, health enrollment, retention and utilization
- Intake & follow-up surveys, mental health and developmental assessments
- other assessments
- parent survey
- Pre/post surveys
- Pre/post tests and Local evaluator designed forms
- service outcome questions
- various screenings & assessments
- what are the Oral Health and Mental Health Forms??

Improved Early Care and Education Early Childcare Classroom Observation Measures

- Brigance
- CBCL; PRQ
- DECA, Kindergarten Observation Form
- DENVER; KOF; P-KOF;
- DRDP-PS 2010
- DRDP-R
- Health, Dental, Speech
- IGDIs
- Ireton, PEDS
- KRP adopted from Santa Barbara
- MDRDP
- MDRDP-R
- Ohio Scale, PKBS
- service outcome questions
- These screenings not provided through First 5 but through LPC/Head Start

Improved Early Care and Education Screening and Assessment Tools for Children

- Accreditation Form (Local Form), Program Administration Form
- DECA Assessments/other listings provided through LPC and Head Start
- DRDP Parent Survey, PAS, BAS, PFA: Session and Tier Growth, PFA: K Transition Activities
- ECKERS
- Kindergarten Student Entry Profile (KSEP)
- LISN
- service outcome questions
- TCOE Content Standards
- Teacher Observations
- TPOT
- WestEd E3 Institute incorporates a elements of a number of these tools into their QuEST team.

APPENDIX C County Use of Software

EXHIBIT C1 County Use of Software

County	CMS	ECC Change, ECC Online	Efforts-to-Outcomes (ETO)	MS Access	MS Excel	GEMS/Mosaic	OCERS	PEDS	Persimmony	E3 Excellence in Education	Other (please specify)
Bay Area											
Alameda		✓			✓						Survey services, e.g., Zoomerang; qualitative studies use word processing applications
Contra Costa			✓	✓	✓		✓		✓		
Marin									✓		
Monterey					✓				✓		
Napa					✓						
San Benito					✓						We developed our own offline milestones and Results Service Worksheets
San Francisco	✓				✓						
San Mateo			✓	✓	✓			✓			Custom-built database for our former PFA program. Custom-built countywide evaluation database in SAS.
Santa Clara				✓	✓					✓	SQL server–based web-based database
Santa Cruz	✓				✓						Santa Cruz County SUN
Solano									✓		
Sonoma				✓	✓	✓					
Central											
Fresno									✓		
Kern							✓				
Kings[1]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Madera[1]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Mariposa				✓	✓						

EXHIBIT C1 County Use of Software

County	CMS	ECC Change, ECC Online	Efforts-to-Outcomes (ETO)	MS Access	MS Excel	GEMS/Mosaic	OCERS	PEDS	Persimmony	E3 Excellence in Education	Other (please specify)
Merced					✓				✓		
San Luis Obispo					✓			✓			
Tulare							✓				
Northeast											
Alpine					✓						
Amador				✓	✓						DHF Oral Health Data System
Butte											First 5 ERS developed by Sierra Data Systems
Calaveras					✓						
Inyo											Did not specify data system
Lassen											ODM—Jeff Bailey
Mono[1]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Nevada											Database designed by Sierra Data Systems, shared with Butte County First 5
Plumas[1]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Sierra					✓						
Tuolumne					✓						
Northwest											
Del Norte					✓						Online Data Management System
Glenn					✓						Online Data Management—Jeff Bailey
Humboldt					✓				✓		
Lake[1]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Mendocino					✓			✓			
Modoc[1]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Shasta				✓	✓						(Bailey) C&RF
Siskiyou[1]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Tehama				✓	✓			✓			
Trinity											SurveyMonkey
Sacramento											
Colusa[1]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
El Dorado[1]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Placer					✓						MS Word

EXHIBIT C1 County Use of Software

County	CMS	ECC Change, ECC Online	Efforts-to-Outcomes (ETO)	MS Access	MS Excel	GEMS/Mosaic	OCERS	PEDS	Persimmony	E3 Excellence in Education	Other (please specify)
Sacramento									✓		
San Joaquin				✓	✓						Data analysis performed in SPSS
Stanislaus[1]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Sutter[1]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Yolo					✓				✓		
Yuba					✓						Word and Excel
Southern											
Imperial								✓			
Los Angeles											D-CAR for several of our major initiatives
Orange						✓	✓	✓			CSO/STAR and NetChemistry/Bridges Connect
Riverside						✓					
San Bernardino									✓		
San Diego									✓		
Santa Barbara						✓					
Ventura						✓					
TOTAL	**2**	**1**	**2**	**9**	**28**	**5**	**4**	**6**	**11**	**1**	

[1] Did not respond to survey.

APPENDIX D Counties Utilizing Specific Software

EXHIBIT D1 Counties Utilizing Specific Software

Software	# of Counties	Counties
Microsoft Office Excel	28	Alameda, Alpine, Amador, Calaveras, Contra Costa, Del Norte, Glenn, Humboldt, Mariposa, Mendocino, Merced, Monterey, Napa, Placer, San Benito, San Francisco, San Joaquin, San Luis Obispo, San Mateo, Santa Clara, Santa Cruz, Shasta, Sierra, Sonoma, Tehama, Tuolumne, Yolo, Yuba
Persimmony	11	Contra Costa, Fresno, Humboldt, Marin, Merced, Monterey, Sacramento, San Bernardino, San Diego, Solano, Yolo
Microsoft Office Access	9	Amador, Contra Costa, Mariposa, San Joaquin, San Mateo, Santa Clara, Shasta, Sonoma, Tehama
PEDS	6	Imperial, Mendocino, Orange, San Luis Obispo, San Mateo, Tehama
Grant Evaluation and Management Solutions (GEMS)/Mosaic	5	Orange, Riverside, Santa Barbara, Sonoma, Ventura
OCERS	4	Contra Costa, Kern, Orange, Tulare
CMS	2	San Francisco, Santa Cruz
Efforts-to-Outcomes (ETO)	2	Contra Costa, San Mateo
WestEd's E3 Excellence in Early Education	1	Santa Clara
ECChange, ECC Online	1	Alameda
ChildPlus DataEngine	0	
FileMaker Pro	0	
GriotStar	0	

APPENDIX E Counties Planning Changes to Their Data System in Next 1–3 Years

EXHIBIT E1 Counties Planning Changes to Their Data System in Next 1–3 Years

YES	NO		
Alameda	Alpine	Merced	Santa Cruz
Calaveras	Amador	Monterey	Sierra
Imperial	Contra Costa	Napa	Solano
Inyo	Del Norte	Nevada	Tehama
Los Angeles	Fresno	Orange	Trinity
Placer	Glenn	Sacramento	Tulare
Riverside	Humboldt	San Benito	Tuolumne
San Diego	Kern	San Bernardino	Ventura
San Mateo	Lassen	San Francisco	Yolo
Santa Clara	Marin	San Joaquin	Yuba
Shasta	Mariposa	San Luis Obispo	
	Mendocino	Santa Barbara	

Note: Butte and Sonoma counties did not respond to this question.

APPENDIX F Counties Using Specific Tools

EXHIBIT F1 Family Functioning Tools Used as Reported by Counties

Counties Responding	Adult Adolescent Parenting Inventory (AAPI)	Eyberg Child Behavior Inventory (ECBI)	Eyberg Family Matrix	Family Development Matrix	Family Support Assessment of Program Quality	Family Stability Rubric	Life Skills Progression	Milestone in Word	Nurturing Skills Competency Scale (NSCS)	Parent/Child Interactive Survey	Parent Stress Index (PSI)	Referral & Access to Community Services	Strengthening Families Survey	Structured Decision-Making
Alameda														
Alpine														
Amador														
Butte														
Calaveras														
Contra Costa														
Del Norte														
Fresno														
Glenn														
Humboldt														
Imperial														
Inyo														

EXHIBIT F1 Family Functioning Tools Used as Reported by Counties

Counties Responding	Adult Adolescent Parenting Inventory (AAPI)	Eyberg Child Behavior Inventory (ECBI)	Eyberg Family Matrix	Family Development Matrix	Family Support Assessment of Program Quality	Family Stability Rubric	Life Skills Progression	Milestone in Word	Nurturing Skills Competency Scale (NSCS)	Parent/Child Interactive Survey	Parent Stress Index (PSI)	Referral & Access to Community Services	Strengthening Families Survey	Structured Decision-Making
Kern	✓					✓			✓					
Lassen														
Los Angeles														
Marin														
Mariposa														
Mendocino														
Merced														
Monterey														
Napa														
Nevada														
Orange														
Placer			✓											
Riverside														
Sacramento														

EXHIBIT F1 Family Functioning Tools Used as Reported by Counties

Counties Responding	Adult Adolescent Parenting Inventory (AAPI)	Eyberg Child Behavior Inventory (ECBI)	Eyberg Family Matrix	Family Development Matrix	Family Support Assessment of Program Quality	Family Stability Rubric	Life Skills Progression	Milestone in Word	Nurturing Skills Competency Scale (NSCS)	Parent/Child Interactive Survey	Parent Stress Index (PSI)	Referral & Access to Community Services	Strengthening Families Survey	Structured Decision-Making
San Benito														
San Bernardino				✓						✓			✓	
San Diego							✓							
San Francisco				✓	✓									
San Joaquin				✓			✓						✓	
San Luis Obispo														
San Mateo														
Santa Barbara				✓										
Santa Clara														
Santa Cruz		✓	✓								✓			
Shasta														
Sierra														
Solano														
Sonoma														

EXHIBIT F1 Family Functioning Tools Used as Reported by Counties

Counties Responding	Adult Adolescent Parenting Inventory (AAPI)	Eyberg Child Behavior Inventory (ECBI)	Eyberg Family Matrix	Family Development Matrix	Family Support Assessment of Program Quality	Family Stability Rubric	Life Skills Progression	Milestone in Word	Nurturing Skills Competency Scale (NSCS)	Parent/Child Interactive Survey	Parent Stress Index (PSI)	Referral & Access to Community Services	Strengthening Families Survey	Structured Decision-Making
Tehama	✓					✓								
Trinity														
Tulare														
Tuolumne														
Ventura														
Yolo														
Yuba								✓						

EXHIBIT F2 Child Health Tools Used as Reported by Counties

Counties Responding	Ages and Stages Questionnaire (ASQ)	Be Choosy Be Healthy Activity Kit	Child Behavior Checklist (CBCL)	DENVER II	Devereux Early Childhood Assessment (DECA)	Eyberg Child Behavior Inventory (ECBI)	Eyberg Family Matrix	Family Empowerment Scale (FES)	Hodson Assessment of Phonological Patterns (HAPP)	Health Assessment	Health Development Services (HDS) Measures	Hawaii Early Learning Profile (HELP)	LIFT	Mental Health Form	Oral Health Form	Parent Stress Index (PSI)
Alameda	✓													✓		
Alpine																
Amador														✓	✓	
Butte															✓	
Calaveras																
Contra Costa	✓													✓		
Del Norte	✓														✓	
Fresno	✓															
Glenn	✓													✓	✓	
Humboldt																
Imperial	✓															
Inyo	✓														✓	
Kern	✓	✓													✓	
Lassen	✓													✓	✓	
Los Angeles		✓								✓						
Marin	✓															

EXHIBIT F2 Child Health Tools Used as Reported by Counties

Counties Responding	Ages and Stages Questionnaire (ASQ)	Be Choosy Be Healthy Activity Kit	Child Behavior Checklist (CBCL)	DENVER II	Devereux Early Childhood Assessment (DECA)	Eyberg Child Behavior Inventory (ECBI)	Eyberg Family Matrix	Family Empowerment Scale (FES)	Hodson Assessment of Phonological Patterns (HAPP)	Health Assessment	Health Development Services (HDS) Measures	Hawaii Early Learning Profile (HELP)	LIFT	Mental Health Form	Oral Health Form	Parent Stress Index (PSI)
Mariposa																
Mendocino	✓													✓		
Merced	✓														✓	
Monterey	✓													✓		
Napa	✓														✓	
Nevada														✓		
Orange	✓														✓	
Placer	✓						✓							✓		
Riverside	✓															
Sacramento																
San Benito														✓		
San Bernardino	✓													✓	✓	
San Diego			✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓		✓
San Francisco	✓													✓		
San Joaquin	✓													✓		
San Luis Obispo	✓														✓	
San Mateo	✓															

EXHIBIT F2 Child Health Tools Used as Reported by Counties

Counties Responding	Ages and Stages Questionnaire (ASQ)	Be Choosy Be Healthy Activity Kit	Child Behavior Checklist (CBCL)	DENVER II	Devereux Early Childhood Assessment (DECA)	Eyberg Child Behavior Inventory (ECBI)	Eyberg Family Matrix	Family Empowerment Scale (FES)	Hodson Assessment of Phonological Patterns (HAPP)	Health Assessment	Health Development Services (HDS) Measures	Hawaii Early Learning Profile (HELP)	LIFT	Mental Health Form	Oral Health Form	Parent Stress Index (PSI)
Santa Barbara														✓		
Santa Clara														✓		
Santa Cruz						✓	✓									
Shasta	✓														✓	
Sierra	✓														✓	
Solano	✓													✓		
Sonoma	✓													✓		
Tehama	✓													✓		
Trinity	✓															
Tulare	✓													✓		
Tuolumne														✓		
Ventura															✓	
Yolo														✓		
Yuba	✓													✓		

EXHIBIT F3 Early Care and Education Classroom Observation Measures Used as Reported by Counties

Counties Responding	Caregiver Interaction Scale (CIS)	Classroom Assessment Scoring System (CLASS)	Early Language and Literacy Classroom Observation (ELLCO)	Early Childhood Environment Rating Scale–Revised (ECERS-R)	Family Day Care Rating Scale (FDCRS)/Family Child Care Environment Rating Scale (FCCERS-R)	Infant/Toddler Environment Rating Scale (ITERS)
Alameda		✓		✓	✓	✓
Alpine						
Amador						
Butte						
Calaveras						
Contra Costa		✓		✓	✓	✓
Del Norte						
Fresno						
Glenn	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓
Humboldt				✓	✓	
Imperial						
Inyo				✓	✓	✓
Kern				✓		
Lassen						
Los Angeles		✓		✓	✓	
Marin						
Mariposa						
Mendocino						
Merced		✓		✓	✓	✓
Monterey				✓	✓	✓
Napa						
Nevada				✓	✓	✓
Orange		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Placer					✓	✓

EXHIBIT F3 Early Care and Education Classroom Observation Measures Used as Reported by Counties

Counties Responding	Caregiver Interaction Scale (CIS)	Classroom Assessment Scoring System (CLASS)	Early Language and Literacy Classroom Observation (ELLCO)	Early Childhood Environment Rating Scale–Revised (ECERS-R)	Family Day Care Rating Scale (FDCRS)/Family Child Care Environment Rating Scale (FCCERS-R)	Infant/Toddler Environment Rating Scale (ITERS)
Riverside				✓		✓
Sacramento						
San Benito						
San Bernardino						
San Diego		✓		✓	✓	✓
San Francisco		✓		✓	✓	✓
San Joaquin				✓		
San Luis Obispo				✓		✓
San Mateo	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓
Santa Barbara				✓	✓	✓
Santa Clara				✓	✓	✓
Santa Cruz			✓	✓	✓	✓
Shasta						
Sierra						
Solano				✓	✓	✓
Sonoma				✓	✓	✓
Tehama				✓	✓	✓
Trinity				✓		
Tulare				✓		
Tuolumne						
Ventura				✓		
Yolo				✓	✓	✓
Yuba				✓	✓	✓

EXHIBIT F4 Early Care and Education Screening and Assessment Tools Used as Reported by Counties

Counties Responding	Ages and Stages Questionnaire (ASQ)	Ages and Stages Questionnaire–Social-Emotional (ASQ-SE)	Brigance Early Childhood Assessment	Child Behavior Checklist (CBCL)	DENVER II	Devereux Early Childhood Assessment (DECA)	Desired Results Developmental Profile–Infant/Toddler (DRDP-IT)	Desired Results Developmental Profile–School Readiness (DRDP-SR)	Desired Results Developmental Profile–Preschool (DRDP-PS)	Desired Results Developmental Profile–Revised (DRDP-R)	Desired Results Developmental Profile 2010 (DRDP 2010)	Eyberg Child Behavior Inventory (ECBI)	Kindergarten Observation Form	Kindergarten Readiness Profile (KRP)	LISN	Mental Health Screening Tool (MHST)	Modified Desired Results Development Profile (MDRDP)	Parent Evaluation of Developmental Status	Parent Relationship Questionnaire	Other (not specified)
Alameda	✓				✓	✓							✓							
Alpine																				
Amador														✓						
Butte	✓	✓																		
Calaveras																				
Contra Costa	✓	✓						✓			✓									
Del Norte	✓	✓			✓	✓		✓			✓		✓							
Fresno	✓	✓																		
Glenn	✓			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓									
Humboldt																	✓			
Imperial	✓							✓												
Inyo								✓			✓									
Kern																				
Lassen																				
Los Angeles															✓					
Marin	✓	✓									✓									

EXHIBIT F4 Early Care and Education Screening and Assessment Tools Used as Reported by Counties

Counties Responding	Ages and Stages Questionnaire (ASQ)	Ages and Stages Questionnaire–Social-Emotional (ASQ-SE)	Brigance Early Childhood Assessment	Child Behavior Checklist (CBCL)	DENVER II	Devereux Early Childhood Assessment (DECA)	Desired Results Developmental Profile–Infant/Toddler (DRDP-IT)	Desired Results Developmental Profile–School Readiness (DRDP-SR)	Desired Results Developmental Profile–Preschool (DRDP-PS)	Desired Results Developmental Profile–Revised (DRDP-R)	Desired Results Developmental Profile 2010 (DRDP 2010)	Eyberg Child Behavior Inventory (ECBI)	Kindergarten Observation Form	Kindergarten Readiness Profile (KRP)	LISN	Mental Health Screening Tool (MHST)	Modified Desired Results Development Profile (MDRDP)	Parent Evaluation of Developmental Status	Parent Relationship Questionnaire	Other (not specified)
Mariposa								✓			✓									
Mendocino																				
Merced	✓	✓									✓									
Monterey	✓	✓																		
Napa	✓	✓						✓												
Nevada																				
Orange	✓	✓						✓								✓				
Placer	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓													
Riverside	✓	✓					✓				✓									
Sacramento																				
San Benito										✓										
San Bernardino	✓	✓					✓	✓		✓										
San Diego	✓	✓									✓	✓								✓
San Francisco	✓	✓									✓									
San Joaquin	✓								✓											
San Luis Obispo	✓	✓																		

EXHIBIT F4 Early Care and Education Screening and Assessment Tools Used as Reported by Counties

Counties Responding	Ages and Stages Questionnaire (ASQ)	Ages and Stages Questionnaire–Social-Emotional (ASQ-SE)	Brigance Early Childhood Assessment	Child Behavior Checklist (CBCL)	DENVER II	Devereux Early Childhood Assessment (DECA)	Desired Results Developmental Profile–Infant/Toddler (DRDP-IT)	Desired Results Developmental Profile–School Readiness (DRDP-SR)	Desired Results Developmental Profile–Preschool (DRDP-PS)	Desired Results Developmental Profile–Revised (DRDP-R)	Desired Results Developmental Profile 2010 (DRDP 2010)	Eyberg Child Behavior Inventory (ECBI)	Kindergarten Observation Form	Kindergarten Readiness Profile (KRP)	LISN	Mental Health Screening Tool (MHST)	Modified Desired Results Development Profile (MDRDP)	Parent Evaluation of Developmental Status	Parent Relationship Questionnaire	Other (not specified)
San Mateo	✓	✓		✓							✓						✓			
Santa Barbara	✓	✓																✓		
Santa Clara	✓	✓									✓									
Santa Cruz	✓	✓					✓				✓	✓								
Shasta	✓	✓					✓	✓			✓	✓								
Sierra																				
Solano	✓	✓																		
Sonoma	✓	✓									✓	✓								
Tehama																				
Trinity								✓												
Tulare	✓						✓	✓				✓								
Tuolumne							✓													
Ventura	✓	✓									✓									
Yolo	✓							✓			✓									
Yuba		✓						✓			✓									